

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

In Re Application of:

Walker, et al.

Confirmation No.: 4872

Serial No.: 09/893,112

Group Art Unit: 2143

Filed: June 27, 2001

Examiner: Doan, Duyen

Docket No. 10005039-1

For: **System and Method for Providing Access to a Resource**

**APPEAL BRIEF UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 41.37**

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Sir:

This Appeal Brief under 37 C.F.R. § 41.37 is submitted in support of the Notice of Appeal filed November 20, 2006, responding to the Final Office Action mailed September 19, 2006.

It is not believed that extensions of time or fees are required to consider this Appeal Brief. However, in the event that additional extensions of time are necessary to allow consideration of this paper, such extensions are hereby petitioned under 37 C.F.R. § 1.136(a), and any fees required therefor are hereby authorized to be charged to Deposit Account No. 08-2025.

### **I. Real Party in Interest**

The real party in interest is Hewlett-Packard Development Company, LP, a limited partnership established under the laws of the State of Texas and having a principal place of business at 20555 S.H. 249 Houston, TX 77070, U.S.A. (hereinafter "HPDC"). HPDC is a Texas limited partnership and is a wholly-owned affiliate of Hewlett-Packard Company, a Delaware Corporation, headquartered in Palo Alto, CA. The general or managing partner of HPDC is HPQ Holdings, LLC.

### **II. Related Appeals and Interferences**

There are no known related appeals or interferences that will affect or be affected by a decision in this Appeal.

### **III. Status of Claims**

Claims 1-19 remain. Each of those claims stand finally rejected. No claims have been allowed. The final rejections of claims 1-19 are appealed.

### **IV. Status of Amendments**

This application was originally filed on June 27, 2001, with sixteen (16) claims. In a Response filed December 10, 2004, Applicant amended claims 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 12-16, and added new claims 17 and 18. In a Response filed April 25, 2005, Applicant amended claims 1, 7, and 12. In a Response filed December 22, 2005, Applicant amended claims 12-16. In a Response filed June 21, 2006, Applicant amended claim 17 and added claim 19.

All of the above-identified amendments have been entered and no other amendments have been made to any of claims 1-19. The claims in the attached Claims Appendix (see below) reflect the present state of those claims.

#### **V. Summary of Claimed Subject Matter**

The claimed inventions are summarized below with reference numerals and references to the written description (“specification”) and drawings. The subject matter described in the following appears in the original disclosure at least where indicated, and may further appear in other places within the original disclosure.

Independent claim 1 describes a method for providing a client on a remote client network access to a resource on a local network. The method comprises providing a graphical user interface (GUI) to an operator with which client connectivity with the resource on the local network can be enabled, the GUI being configured such that the process used by the operator to facilitate connectivity using the GUI is the same regardless of a configuration of the remote client network. *Applicant's specification*, page 11, lines 15-20, Figure 4, item 402. The method of claim 1 further comprises receiving commands of the operator with the GUI that convey the identity of the client and the resource to be accessed by the client. *Applicant's specification*, page 12, lines 4-15. The method of claim 1 further comprises automatically determining the client network configuration. *Applicant's specification*, page 13, lines 11-16; Figure 5, item 504. The method of claim 1 further comprises automatically establishing client connectivity to the resource so as to provide the client on the remote client network

access to the resource on the local network. *Applicant's specification*, page 13, lines 1-3; Figure 4, item 408.

Independent claim 7 describes a system for providing a client on a remote client network access to a resource on a local network. The system of claim 7 comprises means for providing a graphical user interface (GUI) to an operator with which client connectivity with the resource on the local network can be enabled, the GUI being configured such that the process used by the operator to facilitate connectivity using the GUI is the same regardless of a configuration of the remote network. *Applicant's specification*, page 11, lines 15-20, Figure 4, item 402. The system of claim 7 further comprises means for receiving commands of the operator with the GUI that convey the identity of the client and the resource to be accessed by the client. *Applicant's specification*, page 12, lines 4-15. The system of claim 7 further comprises means for automatically determining the client network configuration. *Applicant's specification*, page 13, lines 11-16; Figure 5, item 504. The system of claim 7 further comprises means for automatically establishing client connectivity to the resource so as to provide the client on the remote client network access to the resource on the local network. *Applicant's specification*, page 13, lines 1-3; Figure 4, item 408.

Independent claim 12 describes a computer readable medium (202, Figure 2) comprising a program (214-218, Figure 2) configured to provide a client on a remote client network access to a resource on a local network. The program of claim 12 comprises logic configured to provide a graphical user interface (GUI) to an operator with which client connectivity to the resource on the local network is enabled, the GUI being configured such that the process used by the operator to facilitate connectivity

using the GUI is the same regardless of a configuration of the remote client network. *Applicant's specification*, page 11, lines 15-20, Figure 4, item 402. The program of claim 12 further comprises logic configured to receive commands of the operator with the GUI that convey the identity of the client and the resource to be accessed by the client. *Applicant's specification*, page 12, lines 4-15. The program of claim 12 further comprises logic configured to automatically determine the client network configuration. *Applicant's specification*, page 13, lines 11-16; Figure 5, item 504. The program of claim 12 further comprises logic configured to automatically establish client connectivity to the resource so as to provide the client on the remote client network access to the resource on the local network. *Applicant's specification*, page 13, lines 1-3; Figure 4, item 408.

Independent claim 17 describes a graphical user interface (GUI) that facilitates provision of access to a device on a remote network to a resource on a different network. The interface of claim 17 comprises a first window that is used to create new virtual local area networks (VLANs) and that identifies VLANs that have already been created. *Applicant's specification*, page 11, lines 7-10; Figure 3, item 308. The interface of claim 17 further comprises a second window that identifies resources on a local network that are available for use by clients on remote client networks. *Applicant's specification*, page 11, lines 7-10; Figure 3, item 310. With the interface, new VLANs can be created by dragging a resource from the second window to a client identified in the first window and dropping the resource on the identified client and wherein such dragging and dropping causes automatic determination of a remote client network configuration. *Applicant's specification*, page 12, lines 12-17.

## **VI. Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal**

The following grounds of rejection are to be reviewed on appeal:

1. Claims 1-4 and 6-16 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by *Hsieh, et al.* ("Hsieh," U.S. Pub. No. 2002/0158900).
2. Claims 5 and 17-19 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Hsieh* in view of *McNally, et al.* ("McNally," U.S. Pat. No. 6,659,448).

## **VII. Arguments**

The Appellant respectfully submits that Applicant's claims are neither anticipated under 35 U.S.C. § 102 nor obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103, and respectfully requests that the Board of Patent Appeals overturn the final rejections of those claims at least for the reasons discussed below.

### **I. Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 102(e)**

Claims 1-4 and 6-16 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by *Hsieh, et al.* ("Hsieh," U.S. Pub. No. 2002/0158900). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

It is axiomatic that "[a]nticipation requires the disclosure in a single prior art reference of each element of the claim under consideration." *W. L. Gore & Associates, Inc. v. Garlock, Inc.*, 721 F.2d 1540, 1554, 220 U.S.P.Q. 303, 313 (Fed. Cir. 1983). Therefore, every claimed feature of the claimed invention must be represented in the applied reference to constitute a proper rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e).

In the present case, not every feature of the claimed invention is represented in the Hsieh reference. Applicant discusses the Hsieh reference and Applicant's claims in the following.

#### **1. The Hsieh Disclosure**

As described by Hsieh, a data center may comprise the infrastructure to support a large number of customer web sites. *Hsieh*, paragraph 0028. For instance, a plurality of web servers may be operated by the data center, each of which may be different in its

configuration and connection to other devices. *Hsieh*, paragraphs 0032 and 0033. From time to time it may be necessary to add another web server. *Hsieh*, paragraph 0033. Because the web server may be different from the others, management of the web servers at the data center can be complex. *Hsieh*, paragraph 0033. Hsieh's invention automates "management" over such web servers through use of a user interface 40. *Hsieh*, paragraphs 0037 and 0047.

The interface 40 comprises a customer VLAN screen (FIGs. 10C and 10D) that provides information about a particular customer's VLANs. *Hsieh*, paragraph 0055. The customer VLAN screen allows an operator to perform various actions with respect to the customer's VLANs. *Hsieh*, paragraph 0055. For example, the operator can "allocate additional IP addresses for new devices to be connected to the VLAN." *Hsieh*, paragraph 0057. Other actions include adding new VLANs (paragraph 0058), assigning a data center compartment (paragraph 0059), changing the IP space (paragraph 0060), and creating new data center compartments (paragraph 0061).

Notably, not described by Hsieh are automatically determining the client network configuration or automatically establishing client connectivity to the resource so as to provide the client on the remote client network access to the resource on the local network.

## **2. Applicant's Claims**

Applicant's independent claims 1, 7, and 12 provide as follows (emphasis added):

1. A method for providing a client on a remote client network access to a resource on a local network, the method comprising:

providing a graphical user interface (GUI) to an operator *with which client connectivity with the resource on the local network can be enabled*, the GUI being configured such that the process used by the operator to facilitate connectivity using the GUI is the same regardless of a configuration of the remote client network;

receiving commands of the operator with the GUI that convey the identity of the client and the resource to be accessed by the client;

*automatically determining the client network configuration; and*

*automatically establishing client connectivity to the resource so as to provide the client on the remote client network access to the resource on the local network.*

7. A system for providing a client on a remote client network access to a resource on a local network, the system comprising:

means for providing a graphical user interface (GUI) to an operator *with which client connectivity with the resource on the local network can be enabled*, the GUI being configured such that the process used by the operator to facilitate connectivity using the GUI is the same regardless of a configuration of the remote network;

means for receiving commands of the operator with the GUI that convey the identity of the client and the resource to be accessed by the client;

*means for automatically determining the client network configuration; and*

*means for automatically establishing client connectivity to the resource so as to provide the client on the remote client network access to the resource on the local network.*

12. A computer readable medium comprising a program configured to provide a client on a remote client network access to a resource on a local network, the program comprising:

logic configured to provide a graphical user interface (GUI) to an operator *with which client connectivity to the resource on the local network is enabled*, the GUI being configured such that the process used by the operator to facilitate connectivity using the GUI is the same regardless of a configuration of the remote client network;

logic configured to receive commands of the operator with the GUI that convey the identity of the client and the resource to be accessed by the client;

*logic configured to automatically determine the client network configuration; and*

*logic configured to automatically establish client connectivity to the resource so as to provide the client on the remote client network access to the resource on the local network.*

#### (a) Enabling Client Connectivity

As a first matter, Hsieh does not teach providing a graphical user interface (GUI) to an operator “with which client connectivity with the resource on the local network can be enabled” or means and logic that enable such connectivity. Although, as described above, Hsieh describes “allocating” IP addresses for new devices to be connected to a client’s VLAN (paragraph 0057) and “assigning” a compartment to a customer (paragraph 0059), Applicant notes that not stated is that such “allocation” or “assigning” actually results in *connection* of the devices or compartments to the customer. For all the reader knows, such allocation/assigning merely pertains to reserving available devices or compartments for a given client such that the devices/compartment will be noted in the data center’s system as no longer being available for allocation or assignment to other clients. In other words, Hsieh’s teaching that an interface can be used to “allocate” or

“assign” resources to a client does not equate to a teaching of *enabling connectivity* between those resource and a client.

**(b) Automatically Determining Client Network Configuration**

As a second matter, Hsieh does not teach “automatically determining the client network configuration”. In the Final Office Action, it is argued that Hsieh teaches automatically determining a client network configuration, as well as means and logic that make such a determination. In particular, it is argued that paragraphs 0012, 0013, and 0028 of the Hsieh reference teach such automatic determining. Applicant respectfully disagrees.

Paragraphs 0012, 0013, and 0028 of the Hsieh reference provide as follows:

According to one exemplary embodiment, a graphical user interface (GUI) according to the present invention includes a first user interface element actuatable to access a first portion of said graphical user interface, which first portion displays information associated with a plurality of virtual local area networks (VLANs). The GUI provides various VLAN information and the ability for the user to modify some of this information, which modifications result in changes to a data model used to configure, monitor and operate the corresponding customer network infrastructures.

According to another exemplary embodiment of the present invention, a method of using such graphical user interfaces to, for example, rapidly allocate IP address space to selected VLANs is described.

To facilitate an understanding of the principles of the present invention, it is described hereinafter with reference to its application in the provisioning of devices that support web site operations, such as servers,

load balancers, firewalls, and the like. Further in this regard, such description is provided in the context of a data center, which typically accommodates the infrastructure to support a large number of different web sites, each of which may have a different configuration for its infrastructure. It will be appreciated, however, that the implementation of the invention that is described hereinafter is merely exemplary, and that the invention can find practical application in any environment where the automated provisioning of computer resources is desirable. Thus, for example, the principles which underlie the invention can be employed to provision computing devices in the networks of an enterprise, or in any other situation in which there are a sufficient number of computing devices to realize the benefits of automated provisioning.

*Hsieh*, paragraphs 0012, 0013, and 0028. As can be appreciated from the above paragraphs, although Hsieh discusses that web sites hosted by the data center may each have “a different configuration for its infrastructure,” Hsieh does not discuss *automatically determining a configuration of a client’s network*, i.e., a the client’s *remote* network. Instead, Hsieh merely indicates that the various devices *of the data center* may have various configurations. Therefore, the above excerpts are focused upon the nature of the configuration of the data center, *not* the remote client network or connectivity between that remote client network and the data center. Indeed, the Hsieh reference is *silent* as to the configuration of a client’s remote network.

In the Response to Arguments section of the Final Office Action, the Examiner argues:

Hsieh discloses a user interface used for automating the network management of customer network infrastructures. This user interface allows administrator to monitor and configure the client network infrastructures. When the administrator monitor and configure the client network infrastructures, the administrator inherently determining the configuration of client network.

*Final Office Action*, page 7. In reply to that argument, Applicant first notes that the Examiner's argument about "automating of the network management of customer network infrastructures" is misleading. Again, the various portions of the Hsieh reference cited by the Examiner refer to the infrastructures (i.e., servers) *of the data center*, not the infrastructure of a client's remote network, as claimed by Applicant. As for the Examiner's argument regarding monitoring and configuring "the client network infrastructures," Applicant again notes that Hsieh does not actually describe changing the configuration of a client's remote network. Instead, he just describes changing the configuration of various data center devices that are used by a client. Furthermore, the "configuring" of those infrastructures is not actually described as changing the infrastructures. Instead, Hsieh only refers to "allocating" IP addressees and "assigning" compartments, which, as discussed above, may merely relate to reserving those data center resources for the client. Third, the Examiner's argument as to "the administrator" "determining" the configuration of the client network reveals that a configuration is not "automatically" being determined, as required by Applicant's claims. Instead, the administrator is manually determining a configuration.

**(c) Automatically Establishing Client Connectivity**

As a further matter, Hsieh does not teach “automatically establishing client connectivity to the resource so as to provide the client on the remote client network access to the resource on the local network”. In the Final Office Action, it is argued that Hsieh teaches that action in paragraphs 28, 50-54, 56-59, and 60-62. Applicant will not reproduce those portions of the Hsieh reference for purposes of brevity, but asserts that those portions do not actually provide a teaching of automatically establishing client connectivity to a resource. Again, as described above in section (a), although Hsieh describes “allocating” IP addresses (paragraph 0057) and “assigning” a compartment (paragraph 0059), Hsieh does not state that such “allocation” or “assigning” actually results in *connection* of the devices or compartments to the customer. For all the reader knows, such allocation/assigning merely pertains to reserving available devices or compartments for a given client such that the devices/compartment will be noted in the data center’s system as no longer being available for allocation or assignment to other clients.

**(d) Conclusion as to Claims 1, 7, and 12**

In view of at least the above, Hsieh cannot be said to anticipate each limitation of independent claims 1, 7, or 12. Accordingly, those claims, and their dependents, are allowable over the Hsieh reference.

**(e) Dependent Claims 6, 11, and 16**

Regarding dependent claims 6, 11, and 16, Hsieh does not teach accessing a connectivity database that stores the client network configurations. Again, Hsieh’s

discussions of “infrastructures” provided in paragraphs 12, 13, 50-54, 56-59, and 60-62 pertain to the infrastructures (i.e., servers) *of the data center*, not the client’s remote network.

## II. Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

Claims 5 and 17-19 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Hsieh* in view of *McNally, et al.* (“*McNally*,” U.S. Pat. No. 6,659,448). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

Regarding dependent claim 5, Applicant submits that claim 5 is allowable over *Hsieh* and *McNally* at least for the same reasons that claim 1 is allowable over *Hsieh*. In view of that, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection of claim 5 be overturned.

Turning to independent claim 17, Applicant claims (emphasis added):

17. A graphical user interface (GUI) that facilitates provision of access to a device on a remote network to a resource on a different network, the GUI comprising:

a first window that is used to create new virtual local area networks (VLANs) and that identifies VLANs that have already been created; and

a second window that identifies resources on a local network that are available for use by clients on remote client networks;

*wherein new VLANs can be created by dragging a resource from the second window to a client identified in the first window and dropping the resource on the identified client and wherein such dragging and dropping causes automatic determination of a remote client network configuration.*

Regarding claim 17, neither Hsieh nor McNally teaches or suggests a functionality wherein new VLANs can be created using a resource window and a client window. Contrary to that alleged in the Final Office Action, Hsieh does not teach a first window that identifies clients and another window that identifies resources that are available for use by clients. Instead, as described above, Hsieh teaches a “GUI screen 102” (FIG. 10D) for adding new VLANs and a separate “GUI screen 120” (FIG. 11B) with which the operator can assign a compartment (i.e., a resource) to a client. Therefore, Hsieh does not teach any screen that comprises separate windows that pertain to clients and resources. Moreover, contrary to that argued by the Examiner, Hsieh does not teach any process in which new VLANs can be created using those separate windows. Applicant notes that the Examiner generally refers to each of paragraphs 12, 13, 50-54, 56-59, and 60-62 in support of his argument. Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner *specifically identify* where in those paragraphs Hsieh teaches a client window and a resource window provided in a screen of Hsieh’s interface.

The Examiner admits that Hsieh fails to teach dragging a resource from a window to a client identified in another window and dropping the resource on the identified client. For that shortcoming, the Examiner relies upon the McNally reference, which generally teaches a drag and drop function to cause an action to occur. In reply, Applicant notes that, given that Hsieh does not teach client and resource windows in the first place, it would not have been obvious to enable creation of a VLAN by dragging and dropping between such windows. Furthermore, given that the various “windows” referred to by the Examiner are actually separate GUI screens that are not viewed

simultaneously, it further would not have been obvious to provide drag and drop functionality to Hsieh's system.

As a further matter, neither reference teaches or suggests that such dragging and dropping causes "automatic determination of a remote client network configuration". Regarding the Hsieh reference, Hsieh fails to teach or suggest automatically determining a remote client network configuration, for reasons described above in relation to claims 1, 7, and 12. Regarding the McNally reference, the Examiner makes no argument that McNally teaches or suggests such an action.

In view of at least the above, claim 17, and claims 18 and 19 which depend therefrom, are allowable over Hsieh and McNally, and Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection be overturned.

With particular regard to dependent claim 18, Applicant notes that neither Hsieh nor McNally teaches or suggests a window that includes "a VLANs subwindow that identifies clients and a resources subwindow that identifies resources associated with the clients identified in the VLANs subwindow". Instead, Hsieh teaches a "GUI screen 102" (FIG. 10D) for adding new VLANs and a separate "GUI screen 120" (FIG. 11B) with which the operator can assign a compartment (i.e., a resource) to a client. Applicant again notes that the Examiner generally refers to each of paragraphs 12, 13, 50-54, 56-59, and 60-62 in support of his argument. Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner *specifically identify* where in those paragraphs Hsieh actually teaches a VLAN window and a resource window provided in a screen of Hsieh's interface.

Regarding dependent claim 19, neither reference teaches or suggests "automatic establishment of client connectivity to the resource". Again, Hsieh does not actually

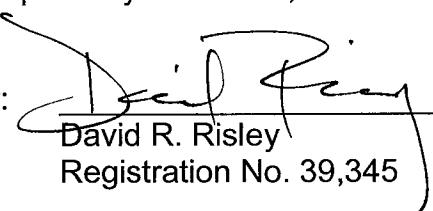
disclose establishment of connectivity. Instead, Hsieh only speaks of “allocation” and “assigning.” As for McNally, the Examiner does not argue that McNally teaches or suggests such an action.

### **VIII. Conclusion**

In summary, it is Applicant's position that Applicant's claims are patentable over the applied prior art references and that the rejection of these claims should be withdrawn. Appellant therefore respectfully requests that the Board of Appeals overturn the Examiner's rejection and allow Applicant's pending claims.

Respectfully submitted,

By:

  
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**Claims Appendix under 37 C.F.R. § 41.37(c)(1)(viii)**

The following are the claims that are involved in this Appeal.

1. A method for providing a client on a remote client network access to a resource on a local network, the method comprising:

providing a graphical user interface (GUI) to an operator with which client connectivity with the resource on the local network can be enabled, the GUI being configured such that the process used by the operator to facilitate connectivity using the GUI is the same regardless of a configuration of the remote client network;

receiving commands of the operator with the GUI that convey the identity of the client and the resource to be accessed by the client;

automatically determining the client network configuration; and

automatically establishing client connectivity to the resource so as to provide the client on the remote client network access to the resource on the local network.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the GUI comprises lists of clients and available resources.

3. The method of claim 2, wherein receiving commands comprises first receiving selection of a client for which connectivity is to be provided.

4. The method of claim 3, wherein receiving commands further comprises detecting association of a resource with a client VLAN.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein association of a resource with a client VLAN is communicated with the GUI by dragging the resource and dropping it on the client VLAN.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein determining the client network configuration comprises accessing a connectivity database that stores the client network configurations.

7. A system for providing a client on a remote client network access to a resource on a local network, the system comprising:

means for providing a graphical user interface (GUI) to an operator with which client connectivity with the resource on the local network can be enabled, the GUI being configured such that the process used by the operator to facilitate connectivity using the GUI is the same regardless of a configuration of the remote network;

means for receiving commands of the operator with the GUI that convey the identity of the client and the resource to be accessed by the client;

means for automatically determining the client network configuration; and

means for automatically establishing client connectivity to the resource so as to provide the client on the remote client network access to the resource on the local network.

8. The system of claim 7, wherein the GUI comprises lists of clients and available resources.

9. The system of claim 8, wherein the means for receiving commands comprises means for receiving selection of a client for which connectivity is to be provided.

10. The system of claim 9, wherein the means for receiving commands further comprises means for detecting association of a resource with a client VLAN.

11. The system of claim 7, wherein the means for determining the client network configuration comprises means for accessing a connectivity database that stores the client network configurations.

12. A computer readable medium comprising a program configured to provide a client on a remote client network access to a resource on a local network, the program comprising:

logic configured to provide a graphical user interface (GUI) to an operator with which client connectivity to the resource on the local network is enabled, the GUI being configured such that the process used by the operator to facilitate connectivity using the GUI is the same regardless of a configuration of the remote client network;

logic configured to receive commands of the operator with the GUI that convey the identity of the client and the resource to be accessed by the client;

logic configured to automatically determine the client network configuration; and logic configured to automatically establish client connectivity to the resource so as to provide the client on the remote client network access to the resource on the local network.

13. The computer readable medium of claim 12, wherein the GUI comprises lists of clients and available resources.

14. The computer readable medium of claim 13, wherein the logic configured to receive commands comprises logic configured to receive selection of a client for which connectivity is to be provided.

15. The computer readable medium of claim 14, wherein the logic configured to receive commands further comprises logic configured to detect association of a resource with a client VLAN.

16. The computer readable medium of claim 12, wherein the logic configured to determine the client network configuration comprises logic configured to access a connectivity database that stores the client network configurations.

17. A graphical user interface (GUI) that facilitates provision of access to a device on a remote network to a resource on a different network, the GUI comprising:

- a first window that is used to create new virtual local area networks (VLANs) and that identifies VLANs that have already been created; and
- a second window that identifies resources on a local network that are available for use by clients on remote client networks;

wherein new VLANs can be created by dragging a resource from the second window to a client identified in the first window and dropping the resource on the identified client and wherein such dragging and dropping causes automatic determination of a remote client network configuration.

18. The GUI of claim 17, wherein the first window includes a VLANs subwindow that identifies clients and a resources subwindow that identifies resources associated with the clients identified in the VLANs subwindow.

19. The GUI of claim 17, wherein dragging and dropping further causes automatic establishment of client connectivity to the resource so as to provide the client on the remote client network access to the resource on the local network.

**Evidence Appendix under 37 C.F.R. § 41.37(c)(1)(ix)**

There is no extrinsic evidence to be considered in this Appeal. Therefore, no evidence is presented in this Appendix.

**Related Proceedings Appendix under 37 C.F.R. § 41.37(c)(1)(x)**

There are no related proceedings to be considered in this Appeal. Therefore, no such proceedings are identified in this Appendix.